

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Banks are again slightly weaker. Sales for cash have been registered at 190 per cent. premium, sellers, however, ruling the market at the finish. No time business had been arranged when our report left. Union Insurance scrip is scarcely so firm as has been the case for time past, the shares being rather at a discount this morning at 620. A few small lots of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s shares have changed hands at 20 per cent. discount, but plenty more could be obtained at the same rate. China Sugars continue steadily on the downward march, offers to sell at 140 failing to elicit a single response from a suspicious public. Luzons have also failed to maintain their position, holders in several instances making themselves safe by covering sales at 86, and at this reduced rate the stock is decidedly unsteady. Other quotations remain unaltered.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—... ... ...  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue  
190 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per  
share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per  
share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per  
share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1005 per  
share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share,  
sales and sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per  
share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57  
per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$50 per share, premium, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110  
per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share,  
buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Li-  
mited—20 per cent. div., sales and sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$140  
per share, sellers.

Chinese Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—  
2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$36  
per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem.  
ex. int., sales.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—par.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. ....3/2  
Bank Bills, on demand .....3/8  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....3/8  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' ...  
sight .....3/8  
ON PARIS—Bank, on demand .....4/3  
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....4/7  
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. ....2/5  
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. ....2/5  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, sight .....7/2  
Private, 30 days' sight .....7/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA .....per picul, \$533  
(Allowance, Taels 56)  
OLD MALWA .....per picul, \$585  
(Allowance, Taels 8)  
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice)  
per chest .....\$565  
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per  
chest .....\$567  
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per  
chest .....\$570  
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice)  
per chest .....\$562  
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice)  
per chest .....\$562  
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per  
chest .....\$562  
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per  
chest .....\$567  
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice)  
per chest .....\$560  
OLD PATNA, per chest .....\$592  
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice)  
per chest .....\$588  
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per  
chest .....\$562  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$375 @ \$400  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per  
picul, .....\$265 @ \$325

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG- KONG	AMOY	SHANG- HAI	MANILA
BAROMETER	100.00	100.10	100.12	100.05
THERMOM- TER, A.C.	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Thermometer attached	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Direction of Wind	N	NNE	NE	N
Force	3	4	3	3
Dry Thermometer	72.0	65.0	—	65.0
Wet Thermometer	69.0	61.0	—	61.0
Weather	b c b	—	b b	b c b
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—

\* Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.—Force, 3 to 4, 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7, 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10, 10 to 11, 11 to 12, 12 to 13, 13 to 14, 14 to 15, 15 to 16, 16 to 17, 17 to 18, 18 to 19, 19 to 20, 20 to 21, 21 to 22, 22 to 23, 23 to 24, 24 to 25, 25 to 26, 26 to 27, 27 to 28, 28 to 29, 29 to 30, 30 to 31, 31 to 32, 32 to 33, 33 to 34, 34 to 35, 35 to 36, 36 to 37, 37 to 38, 38 to 39, 39 to 40, 40 to 41, 41 to 42, 42 to 43, 43 to 44, 44 to 45, 45 to 46, 46 to 47, 47 to 48, 48 to 49, 49 to 50, 50 to 51, 51 to 52, 52 to 53, 53 to 54, 54 to 55, 55 to 56, 56 to 57, 57 to 58, 58 to 59, 59 to 60, 60 to 61, 61 to 62, 62 to 63, 63 to 64, 64 to 65, 65 to 66, 66 to 67, 67 to 68, 68 to 69, 69 to 70, 70 to 71, 71 to 72, 72 to 73, 73 to 74, 74 to 75, 75 to 76, 76 to 77, 77 to 78, 78 to 79, 79 to 80, 80 to 81, 81 to 82, 82 to 83, 83 to 84, 84 to 85, 85 to 86, 86 to 87, 87 to 88, 88 to 89, 89 to 90, 90 to 91, 91 to 92, 92 to 93, 93 to 94, 94 to 95, 95 to 96, 96 to 97, 97 to 98, 98 to 99, 99 to 100, 100 to 101, 101 to 102, 102 to 103, 103 to 104, 104 to 105, 105 to 106, 106 to 107, 107 to 108, 108 to 109, 109 to 110, 110 to 111, 111 to 112, 112 to 113, 113 to 114, 114 to 115, 115 to 116, 116 to 117, 117 to 118, 118 to 119, 119 to 120, 120 to 121, 121 to 122, 122 to 123, 123 to 124, 124 to 125, 125 to 126, 126 to 127, 127 to 128, 128 to 129, 129 to 130, 130 to 131, 131 to 132, 132 to 133, 133 to 134, 134 to 135, 135 to 136, 136 to 137, 137 to 138, 138 to 139, 139 to 140, 140 to 141, 141 to 142, 142 to 143, 143 to 144, 144 to 145, 145 to 146, 146 to 147, 147 to 148, 148 to 149, 149 to 150, 150 to 151, 151 to 152, 152 to 153, 153 to 154, 154 to 155, 155 to 156, 156 to 157, 157 to 158, 158 to 159, 159 to 160, 160 to 161, 161 to 162, 162 to 163, 163 to 164, 164 to 165, 165 to 166, 166 to 167, 167 to 168, 168 to 169, 169 to 170, 170 to 171, 171 to 172, 172 to 173, 173 to 174, 174 to 175, 175 to 176, 176 to 177, 177 to 178, 178 to 179, 179 to 180, 180 to 181, 181 to 182, 182 to 183, 183 to 184, 184 to 185, 185 to 186, 186 to 187, 187 to 188, 188 to 189, 189 to 190, 190 to 191, 191 to 192, 192 to 193, 193 to 194, 194 to 195, 195 to 196, 196 to 197, 197 to 198, 198 to 199, 199 to 200, 200 to 201, 201 to 202, 202 to 203, 203 to 204, 204 to 205, 205 to 206, 206 to 207, 207 to 208, 208 to 209, 209 to 210, 210 to 211, 211 to 212, 212 to 213, 213 to 214, 214 to 215, 215 to 216, 216 to 217, 217 to 218, 218 to 219, 219 to 220, 220 to 221, 221 to 222, 222 to 223, 223 to 224, 224 to 225, 225 to 226, 226 to 227, 227 to 228, 228 to 229, 229 to 230, 230 to 231, 231 to 232, 232 to 233, 233 to 234, 234 to 235, 235 to 236, 236 to 237, 237 to 238, 238 to 239, 239 to 240, 240 to 241, 241 to 242, 242 to 243, 243 to 244, 244 to 245, 245 to 246, 246 to 247, 247 to 248, 248 to 249, 249 to 250, 250 to 251, 251 to 252, 252 to 253, 253 to 254, 254 to 255, 255 to 256, 256 to 257, 257 to 258, 258 to 259, 259 to 260, 260 to 261, 261 to 262, 262 to 263, 263 to 264, 264 to 265, 265 to 266, 266 to 267, 267 to 268, 268 to 269, 269 to 270, 270 to 271, 271 to 272, 272 to 273, 273 to 274, 274 to 275, 275 to 276, 276 to 277, 277 to 278, 278 to 279, 279 to 280, 280 to 281, 281 to 282, 282 to 283, 283 to 284, 284 to 285, 285 to 286, 286 to 287, 287 to 288, 288 to 289, 289 to 290, 290 to 291, 291 to 292, 292 to 293, 293 to 294, 294 to 295, 295 to 296, 296 to 297, 297 to 298, 298 to 299, 299 to 300, 300 to 301, 301 to 302, 302 to 303, 303 to 304, 304 to 305, 305 to 306, 306 to 307, 307 to 308, 308 to 309, 309 to 310, 310 to 311, 311 to 312, 312 to 313, 313 to 314, 314 to 315, 315 to 316, 316 to 317, 317 to 318, 318 to 319, 319 to 320, 320 to 321, 321 to 322, 322 to 323, 323 to 324, 324 to 325, 325 to 326, 326 to 327, 327 to 328, 328 to 329, 329 to 330, 330 to 331, 331 to 332, 332 to 333, 333 to 334, 334 to 335, 335 to 336, 336 to 337, 337 to 338, 338 to 339, 339 to 340, 340 to 341, 341 to 342, 342 to 343, 343 to 344, 344 to 345, 345 to 346, 346 to 347, 347 to 348, 348 to 349, 349 to 350, 350 to 351, 351 to 352, 352 to 353, 353 to 354, 354 to 355, 355 to 356, 356 to 357, 357 to 358, 358 to 359, 359 to 360, 360 to 361, 361 to 362, 362 to 363, 363 to 364, 364 to 365, 365 to 366, 366 to 367, 367 to 368, 368 to 369, 369 to 370, 370 to 371, 371 to 372, 372 to 373, 373 to 374, 374 to 375, 375 to 376, 376 to 377, 377 to 378, 378 to 379, 379 to 380, 380 to 381, 381 to 382, 382 to 383, 383 to 384, 384 to 385, 385 to 386, 386 to 387, 387 to 388, 388 to 389, 389 to 390, 390 to 391, 391 to 392, 392 to 393, 393 to 394, 394 to 395, 395 to 396, 396 to 397, 397 to 398, 398 to 399, 399 to 400, 400 to 401, 401 to 402, 402 to 403, 403 to 404, 404 to 405, 405 to 406, 406 to 407, 407 to 408, 408 to 409, 409 to 410, 410 to 411, 411 to 412, 412 to 413, 413 to 414, 414 to 415, 415 to 416, 416 to 417, 417 to 418, 418 to 419, 419 to 420, 420 to 421, 421 to 422, 422 to 423, 423 to 424, 424 to 425, 425 to 426, 426 to 427, 427 to 428, 428 to 429, 429 to 430, 430 to 431, 431 to 432, 432 to 433, 433 to 434, 434 to 435, 435 to 436, 436 to 437, 437 to 438, 438 to 439, 439 to 440, 440 to 441, 441 to 442, 442 to 443, 443 to 444, 444 to 445, 445 to 446, 446 to 447, 447 to 448, 448 to 449, 449 to 450, 450 to 451, 451 to 452, 452 to 453, 453 to 454, 454 to 455, 455 to 456, 456 to 457, 457 to 458, 458 to 459, 459 to 460, 460 to 461, 461 to 462, 462 to 463, 463 to 464, 464 to 465, 465 to 466, 466 to 467, 467 to 468, 468 to 469, 469 to 470, 470 to 471, 471 to 472, 472 to 473, 473 to 474, 474 to 475, 475 to 476, 476 to 477, 477 to 478, 478 to 479, 479 to 480, 480 to 481, 481 to 482, 482 to 483, 483 to 484, 484 to 485, 485 to 486, 486 to 487, 487 to 488, 488 to 489, 489 to 490, 490 to 491, 491 to 492, 492 to 493, 493 to 494, 494 to 495, 495 to 496, 496 to 497, 497 to 498, 498 to 499, 499 to 500, 500 to 501, 501 to 502, 502 to 503, 503 to 504, 504 to 505, 505 to 506, 506 to 507, 507 to 508, 508 to 509, 509 to 510, 510 to 511, 511 to 512, 512 to 513, 513 to 514, 514 to 515, 515 to 516, 516 to 517, 517 to 518, 518 to 519, 519 to 520, 520 to 521, 521 to 522, 522 to 523, 523 to 524, 524 to 525, 525 to 526, 526 to 527, 527 to 528, 528 to 529, 529 to 530, 530 to 531, 531 to 532, 532 to 533, 533 to 534, 534 to 535, 535 to 536, 536 to 537, 537 to 538, 538 to 539, 539 to 540, 540 to 541, 541 to 542, 542 to 543, 543 to 544,

plaques. The latter appeared on Monday last, and the context is to the effect that any of the Chinese found using any of this kind of oil, will be at once apprehended, and severely punished. The difference in the price of kerosine and oil is considerable, and the disparity in the combustible properties of the two commodities, is shown by the fact of being able to use the latter for culinary purposes; whereas it is hardly safe to even look at the inflammable though less expensive article.

Since alluding to the several little *contentions* between the Chinese and Foreigners, we are pleased to observe that the former are displaying a more quiescent condition than was recently so patent, and which evidently had for its origin the exaggerated reports of agitation then existing at other outports. It is evident that the natives require to be quiet with a high hand, and when the slightest signs of their becoming obstreperous are evinced, to be treated with extreme firmness. The resolute action taken by one of our Consuls to prevent the contemplated destruction of the Foochow Catholic Chapel, and also to obtain redress for the outrage recently committed, had the excellent effect of occasioning that amount of fear which is alone able to keep the natives under the subjection requisite to secure the peace and comfort of foreigners.—*Herald*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—Your excellent leader in last night's issue in reference to the election for commissioned officers for "B" battery very forcibly expressed the views of a large body of the members of the corps, many of whom think that the election was altogether premature. When the officers were balloted for, for "A" battery, the whole of the corps had been previously put through a considerable amount of drill, and by the constant meeting of each other, we were better able to decide whom we should like for our officers, but in this case, a large number who know nothing of the corps, or probably of each other, became numbers one night and the following day notices are out that officers will be elected at the next "commanding officer's parade." A strong feeling exists that the new members should have drilled for a short time and then the election of officers should have taken place. I for one fully concur in your view that the members of "B" battery, should be allowed to select their own officers; it is they who will have to serve under them, and not the members of "A" battery, who being naturally desirous to honour their own immediate comrades voted for the members of their own battery, upon their being asked to vote.

It will be a great pity if what apparently seems a mistake—certainly not "a job"—should be the cause of any dissatisfaction in the corps, and I warmly support your view that the matter ought to be re-considered before being definitely decided. It is not a question of personality at all, but one of policy—a policy which should be carefully studied in so small and young a corps.

Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF "A" BATTERY.

Hongkong, November 16th, 1883.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir.—In common with the majority of the members of "B" battery, I quite concur in your very fair and sensible remarks on the subject of the recent election of officers as expressed in your leader of yesterday, and hope the Governor will annul the election, and have another held on totally different principles, and which will give general satisfaction to those chiefly interested, namely, the members of "B" battery. If something be not done in this direction, I foresee an immediate collapse of the new battery, as the dissatisfaction with the mode of election and its results is both deep and widespread—and no wonder. I consider that the members of "A" battery should have had no voice whatever in the matter, and that "B" battery should have been allowed to elect its own officers; and as the Portuguese element is pretty strongly represented in the new battery, it seems to me only fair (I am not a Portuguese) that one commission at least should go to them. I wonder if the trick—it looks immensely like one, at all events—of bringing in "A" battery to vote, was intended to exclude the Portuguese from any of the commissioned ranks? The celebrated Talleyrand said of Napoleon I's having had the Duke D'Enghien shot, that it was worse than a crime—it was a blunder; and I think it may be justly said of the late election, that it was worse than a job, as you term it—it was a huge blunder, and one that cannot be too quickly remedied, if it be desired that the volunteer movement shall be a success in the colony.

Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

Hongkong, November 16th, 1883.

THE "BUCKET" NUISANCE IN FOOCHOW.

So many excellent improvements have been recently effected in the Foreign Settlement, that we are still sanguine of, at all events, the eventual amelioration of a long existing evil, which is not only an eyesore, but calculated to impair the health of foreigners, whilst also debarring them from taking that amount of exercise conducive to retaining a good constitution in a foreign clime. The burial nuisance has been eliminated, numerous cesspools, in dangerous proximity to foreign residences, have been abolished, and other grievous nuisances extirpated; but still exists the bucket traffic throughout the entire day, although there are remedies capable of adoption which would not actually prevent the natives from carrying on their agricultural pursuits during the most agreeable hours. As it is well known that agricultural labour has to be partially suspended during the hottest portion of the day, there is no actual necessity therefore, for the natives' labour being hawking about the Settlement, which is certainly a most reprehensible practice. To prosecute certain hours for the removal of such excrements under cover, would not deter the natives from employment, and as the community would only experience an iniquity from this offensiveness between day noon and sunset, the Chinese could scarcely complain of being restrained from carrying on this description of trade during six out of the twenty-four hours.

We are fully aware of the existing difficulties in the way of bringing about desirable reforms where the natives are in the highest degree concerned, but that such is possible is fully exemplified by the very different appearance our Settlement now presents in comparison to that of former times; and if this one colony should be extirpated, Foochow would undoubtedly rank foremost as a desirable residence, amongst the ports of China. By a little additional pressure being brought to bear upon the Chinese Authorities who are now beginning to see the mutual advantages derivable by entertaining and furthering the actions of our Road Trustees, we feel sure that they might be persuaded to adopt any further suggestions offered for the total eradication of those things generally obnoxious to foreigners.—*Herald*.

AMOY.

We understand that the German barque "Pfeil" was sold to Chinese for \$1,000, and we notice that she is now being broken up to be converted into Chinese junks.

We learn that as the steamship "Swallow" was passing the Shantung Promontory the people in the Lighthouse signalled the revenue cruiser "Sehoo" on shore South East, upon which the Captain of the "Swallow" steamed down the coast burning blue lights, but could find no sign of her.

Captain Fowler of the steamship "Selembre" begs to tender his sincere thanks to the community for their assistance in extinguishing the fire on board his vessel on the night of the 4th inst, and for their generous donations of clothing to his people on board who lost their all by the fire.

Naval Court held at the British Consulate, Amoy, 8th November 1883, to enquire into the cause of fire on board the steamship "Selembre" on the night of 4th November 1883.

FINDING.

1.—That the fire which broke out on the night of 4th November 1883 on the British steamer "Selembre" official No. 86,288, Liverpool, originated in the breakage of an anchor light while being relieved by the night watchman Peter Maron.

2.—That no blame attaches to the Master or officers of the said vessel, who did everything in their power to save the ship and cargo. His certificate is returned to the Master. The first officer's certificate was burnt.

3.—The fee for the clerk of the Court, viz., £2, will be paid by the "Selembre".

(Signed) R. J. FORREST,  
Consul and President of the Court.

(Signed) RANDALL H. PYE,  
British Merchant, Amoy. Assessors.

(Signed) LAUCHLAN WHITE,  
Master S.S. "Strathmore".

Cause.

TRADE OF CHINA IN 1882.

The just-issued report of the Chinese Customs Department on the foreign trade of China in 1882 is of special interest at the present time, when a blockade of the ports of the country is talked of, and the French operations in Tonquin threaten to seriously disturb the relations of China with foreign countries. It shows the enormous interest which England has in maintaining these relations undisturbed, for her trade quite overshadows that of all countries together. But there has been a very marked falling-off of the foreign trade of China in 1882, as compared with the previous year, although the report does not state that this has any connection with French doings in that quarter. The Haikwan tael, in which the value of the trade is given, is equal to 54. 8d. English money. The value of the foreign trade in 1882, we are told, dropped from 163,000,000 taels in 1881 to 145,000,000 taels in 1882. This is the lowest total since 1878, when it was 138,000,000 taels. In all the leading commodities trade has been very dull and unprofitable both for Chinese and foreign merchants. Indian opium has felt more severely than ever the influence of the native crop. Cottons and woollens have also gone down, notwithstanding that prices have reached a very low point; while, on the other hand, the Chinese staples, silk and tea, have been less sought for and fetched lower prices—silk, it is stated, owing to competition with Japan, and tea owing to competition with both Japan and Assam. The chief falling-off in the Chinese trade has been in imports, which for 1882 amounted to 78,000,000 taels—14,000,000 taels less than in 1881. Nearly three-fourths of this deficit is laid to the account of Indian opium, the quantity of which imported in 1882 was 13,365 piculs less than in 1881; which, added to the marked decrease in price, created a deficit in imports of over 7,000,000 taels for Malwa opium alone. Of cottons and woollens, we find a falling-off in the total value of 5,000,000 taels, as compared with 1881, woollens especially having gone down very low. On the other hand, there has been a rise in the imports of raw cotton, kerosene, and seaweed, kerosene alone having increased from 3,182,000 gallons in 1881 to 5,260,000 gallons in 1882.

The value of Chinese exports in 1882 was 67,000,000 taels—40,000,000 taels less than in 1881 and 10,000,000 taels less than in 1880. The quantity of raw silk exported was much the same as in 1881, but the value was less by 2,500,000 taels. In 1879 and 1880 the export of this commodity had reached 76,000 and 78,000 piculs. The falling-off in silk piece goods has been very marked when compared with recent years. The total value exported in 1882 was 23,57,323 taels, less by 4,000,000 than 1881, by 7,000,000 than 1880, and by 6,000,000 than 1879. The total value of tea exported in 1882 was 21,329,000 taels—one and a half million less than in 1881 and four and a half millions less than in 1880. Thus silk and tea together account for a deficit of five and a half millions in exports, which is slightly counterbalanced by the rise in sugar and in cotton, strawbraid, mats, skins, and wool. With regard to opium, the falling-off has been most marked in the northern ports, mainly due, it is believed, to the great improvement in quality of the native grown opium, and this though the price of Malwa opium has fallen considerably. Other causes of the fall in opium imports are stated to be the efforts of the authorities to check the smoking of the drug, and the gradually depressed state of trade. The report lays most stress on this last cause, and states that we must not be too certain that Indian and Persian opium are already in full retreat; at least from the Yangtze ports, as they are from North China. At the same time it seems evident that much opium is imported from French and Sonth China which does not come under the cognizance of the Customs Department.

Importers of piece goods, we are told, pronounce 1882 to have been the most unsatisfactory period since 1877—partly, it may be, owing to the market being overtaken in the previous year, and partly from the less prosperous condition of the country people, but partly also to general dullness of trade and the marked decrease in the exports of silk and tea. We find some interesting remarks on American piece goods, especially shelling and dills, the chief American imports of this class from North China. Their price, we are told, is still too high and no marked increase can be expected till the price of labour and the improvement in the yield in the United States make it possible to lay these goods down at a lower price. It is not a question of supplanting English makes; for these latter will also be cheaper than now, whenever American makes shall be cheaper than now. It is not a question of the one being preferred, because it is "not sized over the other, which is dried for the Chinese,"—his reasons for wanting to buy both the sized and unsized, but it is merely a question of reducing the cost to a point within the reach of a larger number of purveyors than can afford to indulge in such excellent material for their underclothing. While there has been a considerable falling-off in the export of black tea, that of green tea is answerable for two-thirds of the deficit. The export of green tea, during the last ten years, fallen from 236,400 piculs in 1873 to 128,849 in 1882. The competition of Japanese tea is supposed to have in part produced this result; but it seems also to be due to the changed conditions in the trade in the United States, where green tea is largely

consumed. The import tea trade there has got into the hands of a few importers, who rush the tea off at comparatively low prices by auction.

A very special and somewhat painful cause is assigned for the marked falling-off in the China silk trade for the past two years. A wealthy Chinese banker has been buying constantly, and kept up the price, even when the depressed state of the Lyons and London markets would otherwise have brought prices in China down so low as to facilitate a large export. This operator held in 1881, 8,000 bales; in 1882 he held 14,000 bales. Another important factor in the silk trade for 1882 has been the excellent quality of the Japan crop, which has interfered with the China trade.

A glance at the various detailed tables in the report shows at once the great share which Britain and her dependencies have in the China trade. Of the total imports and exports, Great Britain alone is put down at about one-third in 1882—41,000,000 taels out of 145,000,000. If we add to this the value of the trade with Hongkong, India, the Australasian and other British Colonies, the total comes to something like 111,000,000 taels, or quite three-fourths of the whole trade with China. The United States come next in order with 11,700,000 taels, while the whole of Continental Europe, Russia excepted, is put down for only 11,236,000 taels. The whole of Russia's trade, both in Europe and Asia, with China, amounted to 4,950,000 taels in 1882. The trade with Japan came to over 10,000,000. The imports from Great Britain came to 18,75,500 taels, and the exports to 22,300,000 taels. On the other hand, the imports from Hongkong much exceed the exports to that port, the former amounting to 29,000,000 taels and the latter to 16,500,000 taels; while the difference in the case of India is still more marked—the imports from that country amounting to over 18,000,000 taels, while it took from China only to the value of 4,470,000 taels. The exports from China to Australia, 2,000,000 taels, were four times greater than the imports from that continent. Of tea, England in 1882 took one-half of the whole quantity exported, over a million piculs.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at Shanghai, makes some pertinent remarks. The preponderance of the British flag, he states, is maintained, but each succeeding year will show an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under the Chinese flag. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54.89 per cent., and the Chinese 42.58 per cent. As regards the foreign trade, the percentage under the British flag for the year is 67.75 per cent. of the whole; but, as the Chinese Merchants' Company are gradually extending their operations by employing their vessels in a direct trade with foreign countries, the present British share in the foreign trade is not likely to be maintained.—*British Mail*.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at Shanghai, makes some pertinent remarks. The preponderance of the British flag, he states, is maintained, but each succeeding year will show an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under the Chinese flag. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54.89 per cent., and the Chinese 42.58 per cent. As regards the foreign trade, the percentage under the British flag for the year is 67.75 per cent. of the whole; but, as the Chinese Merchants' Company are gradually extending their operations by employing their vessels in a direct trade with foreign countries, the present British share in the foreign trade is not likely to be maintained.—*British Mail*.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at Shanghai, makes some pertinent remarks. The preponderance of the British flag, he states, is maintained, but each succeeding year will show an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under the Chinese flag. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54.89 per cent., and the Chinese 42.58 per cent. As regards the foreign trade, the percentage under the British flag for the year is 67.75 per cent. of the whole; but, as the Chinese Merchants' Company are gradually extending their operations by employing their vessels in a direct trade with foreign countries, the present British share in the foreign trade is not likely to be maintained.—*British Mail*.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at Shanghai, makes some pertinent remarks. The preponderance of the British flag, he states, is maintained, but each succeeding year will show an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under the Chinese flag. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54.89 per cent., and the Chinese 42.58 per cent. As regards the foreign trade, the percentage under the British flag for the year is 67.75 per cent. of the whole; but, as the Chinese Merchants' Company are gradually extending their operations by employing their vessels in a direct trade with foreign countries, the present British share in the foreign trade is not likely to be maintained.—*British Mail*.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at Shanghai, makes some pertinent remarks. The preponderance of the British flag, he states, is maintained, but each succeeding year will show an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under the Chinese flag. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54.89 per cent., and the Chinese 42.58 per cent. As regards the foreign trade, the percentage under the British flag for the year is 67.75 per cent. of the whole; but, as the Chinese Merchants' Company are gradually extending their operations by employing their vessels in a direct trade with foreign countries, the present British share in the foreign trade is not likely to be maintained.—*British Mail*.

As to shipping, again, out of the 24,720 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons, which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337, of 10,84,779 tons, were British, while only 198, of 7,73,361 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,58,969 tons. Germany comes next with 1,864 vessels, of 282,850 tons. The total revenue derived by China in 1882 from the trade carried on at her ports was over 14,000,000 taels, or "close" on £4,000,000 sterling. With regard to the future position of British shipping in the Chinese trade, Mr. J. H. Hart, the Commissioner at

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI

BOTICAS INGLESA.

14, ESCOLTA, MANILA

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

13

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

THE question of the best method of carrying out the last dread sentence of the law has recently, owing to the death of the common hangman, MAKWOOD, been again brought prominently before the British public. The selection of a successor to the late lamented public benefactor has been made a leading subject of discussion by the metropolitan and provincial press, and column after column has been written and printed about the hundreds of applicants for the office, and the qualifications necessary for an efficient hangman. Giving effect to the death sentence in the least offensive and most

merciful and most convenient fashion, has given rise to a good deal of discussion at home for many years past, and numerous suggestions have been advanced as to various modes of execution advocated to take the place of the old-fashioned system of strangulation.

The guillotine, which has been regularly used for decapitation in France since the first French Revolution, is admittedly a merciful way of inflicting capital punishment; but as English people dislike the idea of bloodshed, it has never found general favor except with professional philanthropists and scientific specialists. Under the name of "the maiden" the guillotine was for many years the grim finisher of the law in Scotland, the Earl of MORTON having introduced it in the middle of the sixteenth century. It is noteworthy that this same

worthy, who will be remembered as a leading figure in Scottish politics during the reign of Mary, afterwards was beheaded by the "Maiden" at Edinburgh on June 2nd 1581. It may be mentioned that machines of the guillotine type were first used by the Persians; one called *mamnia* was in use in Italy in the thirteenth century, the nobles having the privilege of suffering death by it, and we read that Conrodin of Suabia was executed by such a machine at Naples in 1268. The Germans used a form of guillotine during the middle ages; it must also have been known in France prior to the Revolution as his history tells us that the Duc de Montmorency was executed at Toulouse by "a falling axe" in 1632; and in the eighteenth century the Dutch employed a decapitating machine in executing slaves in their colonies.

The use of the axe is now almost unknown in civilised countries, but beheading with the sword is still the method in vogue in China and Japan, executioners in both countries reaping a rich harvest of death. In Turkey the bowstring has not yet entirely disappeared, and primitive methods still exist in Persia, Morocco, and amongst Moslem nations generally. Of late years a proposed system of killing condemned criminals by electricity has attracted considerable attention, and a short time ago we published details of the invention of a well known scientist who had given the matter a great deal of serious thought. This gentleman's plan was simple, without any horrible details in working, and death was perfectly painless. A soldier's death by shooting is far preferable to brutal strangulation, but this method, except amongst the military, has never found favor. If the plan of sending hopeless criminals out of the world by means of an electric shock is found impracticable—although we certainly cannot see why it should be so—the Spanish mode of executing murderers seems the best adapted for modern requirements from every point of view. Spanish criminals suffer by the *garrota*, and we can best explain the use of this instrument by giving

a description of an execution in Cuba, written by an eye-witness:

"Those who have sailed by daylight into the beautiful harbor of Havana will, perhaps, recall a dark and low-stone building upon the right shore, almost directly opposite Morro Castle, which is perched upon the other side of the bay. This building is the prison in which criminals are confined who have been sentenced to death. Attached to it is a chapel, where many a poor wretch has received the last consolations of religion, and the worn stone sill of the door bears witness to the many feet that have passed out to return to earth never any more."

In the month of May, 1866, General Dulce being Captain General of the Island of Cuba, one RAMON TORRES, a private in a Spanish infantry regiment stationed at Havana, for some cause or other, in a moment of passion drove a knife to the hilt in the bosom of his superior officer, killing him on the spot. The culprit was, of course, immediately arrested and sent to prison, where he was at once tried and condemned to die by the garrote. Spanish law sometimes renders swift justice, and in this case but a few days intervened between the murder and its execution.

When the death sentence is passed upon a criminal, the *juzgado*, or court of justice, proceed to the prison, and, calling the criminal out of his cell, the judge reads the sentence to him. After doing so he generally makes him an address exhorting him to prepare for the awful change that is coming upon him. The prisoner is then taken in irons to the chapel, where he remains until he goes out to his execution. There is a bed in the chapel where he can rest, and a priest is always with him. During the period he is here no reasonable request is denied him, and everything that can contribute to his comfort is readily furnished.

On the day of the execution of the subject of this sketch, about five thousand troops were paraded outside the prison walls, while almost as many people of the city and surrounding country were also on the ground. Suddenly there came a chorus of voices from the building singing in unison a funeral dirge. It was the farewell of the doomed man's fellow-prisoners—a ceremony never omitted by them. The sun was gleaming brightly over the still, smooth water, the dark green foliage scarcely stirring in the gentle breeze, and amid all the quietness and beauty of nature, this wail awoke in the heart thoughts so sad as never to be forgotten to one's dying day.

All at once the prison doors were flung wide open and the criminal, a man of small stature, came forth with a priest and soldier on either side, the former holding in his hands a crucifix, while he occasionally leaned down and encouraged the doomed man. Immediately following came the *verdugo* (executioner), wearing a dark dress, having upon each of its sleeves an embroidered ladder, the insignia of his office. Two drummers followed, beating the funeral march. It being a Spanish custom on such occasions to loosen the drum snare, the peculiar rattle they produced was far less agreeable than the muffled drum we are accustomed to hear. The garrote was erected near, and directly north of the prison walls, at a place called La Punta, "the Point." It was with difficulty the poor wretch could walk to the spot, and he seemed frequently on the point of sinking to the earth. The instrument of death stood upon a wooden platform, and was composed of an upright piece of scantling with the iron collar and lever attached, while below was a rude seat.

Arriving at the foot of the platform the death sentence was again read, and the *alguacil de corte*—corresponding to our sheriff—asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the people. He merely shook his head, by way of reply, and was at once seated, his legs tied and his arms pinioned, with the hands crossed on his breast and the collar fixed about his neck. At this point of the proceeding the *verdugo* pulled from his person a long, bright knife, and handed it to the police who were present. A black cap was then drawn over the executioner's face and the priests began to recite the *Credo*. When they came to the words "His only son," the *verdugo*, by a swift and dexterous turn of the lever, launched the soul of the poor wretch into eternity. There was but a momentary quiver of the limbs and a straightening of the form; then all was still, for the man was stone dead. This mode of punishment is far more merciful than the hideous and bungling performances frequently gone through with at our gibbets.

The troops then wheeled into column and marched away to the beat of drums, and now came the strange sequel to this dismal spectacle. As soon as the ground was cleared, one of the police went forward and seized the *verdugo*, arrested him for murder, hurrying

him to the prison, where the *juzgado* were still assembled. Placing him in their midst, he accused him of having killed a man, and denounced him as a murderer. The judge asked him what he had to say in answer to this charge.

"It is true," replied the *verdugo*, "that I killed the prisoner, but I deny being a murderer, for, although I committed the act charged—displaying his arms with the badge—I did it in the cause of justice, and in pursuance of the law, all of which I was compelled to do by virtue of my office."

"The accused is innocent, and is discharged," answered the court, and thus the formula of Spanish law was satisfied.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 14th.

## REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

Telegraphic news has been received that a serious revolution has broken out at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar. It is reported that the Prime Minister has been murdered, and the Malagasy Envoys who recently visited Europe strangled.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Russian Foreign Minister, Count Giers, is in Germany on a visit to Bismarck. His Excellency has had an audience of the Emperor William.

## ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN SERVIA.

A fresh rising of a serious nature has taken place in Servia.

MANILA, November 15th.

## TYphoon in the PHILIPPINES.

A typhoon is raging to the S.S.E. of Luzon. It is as yet impossible to ascertain its direction, but it will probably incline to the W., as did the one announced on the 2nd instant.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad has 310,937 square miles of land.

THERE are nearly 14,000 French officers in active service at present, including 400 Generals.

THE Prince of Wales is said to owe \$3,000,000, and yet all his gambling debts were paid only a few years ago.

A FEMALE tenor, Signora Barilardini, has lately been creating a sensation at Venice in *Il Trovatore* and *La Favorita*.

STATISTICS show that triplets occur only once in 7,000 births. A poor man with 6,999 children would have occasion to feel very uneasy.

A REGULAR Lodge of Victoria, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday evening next, the 2nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

SAYS the *Sportman*:—"Mr. R. T. Booth, leader of the Blue Ribbon movement, has decided to visit New Zealand, Australia, and the Cape with the view of further extending the organisation with which his name is associated." What? what, indeed have the colonies done to merit this? It is sorrowful that we have to purchase peace and quietness at so much expense to our Beneficent have fallen considerably.

IT must be a really jolly thing to be Mr. William Waldorf Astor, United States Minister to Italy.

This gentleman is happy in the possession of a father who owns real estate to the value of 60,000,000 dollars. This worthy millionaire has a kind of idea that it is always best, in this world, to see how your property is disposed of, whatever be the state of matters in the next. Mr. Astor, *priv*, too, has an objection to letting the public know the value of his possessions, and he further thinks it best to personally supervise all the workings of the last "sad will and testament," whose provisions come into operation the moment the dead hand relaxes its grasp on the affairs of this mundane sphere. Mr. Astor has accordingly handed over his property to his son, who, thus blessed with enormous wealth and high official rank in the service of his country, needs only health to be one of the most fortunate men alive.

A TEN years ago two loving hearts in England were separated by a little quarrel owing to the miscarriage of an explanatory letter. He left home, married; she stayed in England and married, and now both are once more free. He has eight children and the jaundice, and she seven and the dyspepsia, and neither has any idea of ever marrying again. Truth may be stranger than fiction, but it is not so romantic.

THE Band of the Buffs will play at the Botanical Gardens, this evening, the 16th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March. "Triumphal" ..... Godfrey  
Overture ..... "Barbadoes" ..... Godfrey  
"The Silver River" ..... Malader  
"March of Rosalie" ..... "Grazed by Godfrey  
Divertissement ..... "Andante Scotch Melodies" ..... Ackerman  
Selections ..... "Greville de Brabant" ..... Obermann  
Gala ..... "Brigadier" ..... Hartmann  
God save the Queen.

AN AMERICAN newspaper publishes a record kept by a Philadelphian old maid of the marriages of a thousand of her acquaintances; for it seems that this unmarried lady saw an extraordinary number of her acquaintances led to the altar. In recording these unions she notes that the number of marriages between the ages of 14 and 40 were as follows:—32 at 13 and 35; 104 at 16

and 17, 219 at 18 and 19, 230 at 20 and 21, 105 at 22 and 23, 62 for the next two years, 60 the two years after these, 45 at 28 and 29, 18 at 30 and 31, 11 the two following years, eight at 34 and 35, four at 36 and 37, while only a took place in the last two years. From this it would seem that an American young lady is on the flood tide of matrimony between 18 and 21; at 23 she is no better off than at 16; and once she has reached her 26th summer her chances of a Benedictine have fallen considerably.

IT must be a really jolly thing to be Mr. William Waldorf Astor, United States Minister to Italy. This gentleman is happy in the possession of a father who owns real estate to the value of 60,000,000 dollars. This worthy millionaire has a kind of idea that it is always best, in this world, to see how your property is disposed of, whatever be the state of matters in the next. Mr. Astor, *priv*, too, has an objection to letting the public know the value of his possessions, and he further thinks it best to personally supervise all the workings of the last "sad will and testament," whose provisions come into operation the moment the dead hand relaxes its grasp on the affairs of this mundane sphere. Mr. Astor has accordingly handed over his property to his son, who, thus blessed with enormous wealth and high official rank in the service of his country, needs only health to be one of the most fortunate men alive.

A VERY curious and suggestive scene took place before the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of Western Australia some years back. At the previous sitting a man had been arraigned for wilful murder, but although the evidence told strongly against him, yet as two of the chief witnesses—aboriginals the jury were not satisfied, and after a long recess acquitted him.

He further thinks it best to personally supervise all the workings of the last "sad will and testament," whose provisions come into operation the moment the dead hand relaxes its grasp on the affairs of this mundane sphere. Mr. Astor has accordingly handed over his property to his son, who, thus blessed with enormous wealth and high official rank in the service of his country, needs only health to be one of the most fortunate men alive.

IT is said that a French painter one day visited the Salon in Paris in company with a friend who was a member of the Committee of Selection, and who had been instrumental in procuring the acceptance of the painter's work. When the artist came near his picture, he exclaimed: "Good gracious, you're exhibiting my picture, the wrong side up!" "Hush!" was the reply, "the committee refused it the other way upwards."

THE negotiations for running an exceptionally fast train, a so-called "Bilbao" (lightning train), from Paris over Mains and Berlin to St. Petersburg, are said to be so far advanced as to convert the project into a reality. The carriages of the train will be supplied with adjustable wheels, which will enable them to travel on various gauges. From Paris to the Russian frontier the same gauge is used, but there it changes, and at the frontier stations, Vicksburg and Wittenberg, the wheels will have to be adjusted. Travellers will thus be able to go the whole distance without the inconvenience of having to change carriages. The speed of the trains will be one, we believe, not hitherto attempted on the Continent. It is to be 100 kilometers, or 60 miles (without stoppage), an hour.

The trains are to be on the American pattern, including kitchen, dining, saloon, reading and drawing-rooms, and all the other comfortable arrangements so essential to modern travelling.

THE French ironclad *Tourville* arrived at Amoy from Japan on the 13th instant.

A DEDICATORY and Consecration Service, conducted by the Bishop of the Diocese, in connection with the opening of the Church Missionary College for Native Theological Students, was held at Foochow on Saturday the 10th instant.

A CELEBRATED singer, Madame Le Rochois, was giving a younger companion in art some instruction in the tragic character of Medea, which she was about to sustain. "Inspire yourself with the situation," said she. "Fancy yourself in the poor woman's place. If you were deserted by a lover whom you adored, what would you do?" The reply was as unexpected as it was ingenious—"I would look out for another."

A SHIP'S comrade and two coolies who were on the "burst" last evening, were up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse charged with drunkenness and assaulting Sikh constable Pau Singh in the execution of his duty. The comrade, who had a jar of sambhu in his hand, from which he imbibed sundry "nips" from time to time, was amusing himself by running after people and kicking them. When the constable told him to go away, he seized the Punjaubee by the beard, one of the coolies catching hold of the Sikh's coat, and the other attempting to kick him. On the way to the station, the trio behaved in a very disorderly manner. The comrade was fined \$2 and the coolies a Mexican each. The fines were paid.

A WORKING tailor in Edinburgh attended a temperance meeting, and during an address given by a shabbily-dressed speaker frequently called out "Order, order!" when he thought the audience were interrupting by their prolonged applause. After one of these outbursts, the speaker said, "Will that gentleman please inform me what kind of order he wants?" "Oh," replied the tailor, quiteundaunted, "if ye pit it that I'll tak' an order frae ye for a decent suit o' claes!"

EPHRAIM BUTTERS, of Woolwich, has been added to the list of milkmen who have offended against the provisions of the Adulteration Act. When summoned for mixing water with milk he pleaded that it was a custom of trade to add five or six quarts of water to each can of milk, but as an analysis showed that his sample was adulterated to the extent of 16 per cent, he was probably suffering from mental aberration at the time he added his usual five quarts. A fine of \$1 and costs was the result. If the unfortunate Butters had only hung out a label saying this is sold as "Butter (s) milk" he might have escaped. We feel a good deal of sympathy with these dealers in the "cow extract." They have to suffer great competition, and have in their minds the glorious days of their fathers, when a man had to buy a pump and cow to set up as a milkman, and we are glad to learn that the Hall will reap substantial benefit from this experimental concert. We might mention that the violin solo was a trifling lengthy, and somewhat wearied the audience, although executed in almost faultless style. The promoters are to be congratulated on their opening efforts, and we trust that, now the winter season has thoroughly set in, many more such enjoyable treats may be afforded our music-loving community.

AN AMERICAN newspaper publishes a record kept by a Philadelphian old maid of the marriages of a thousand of her acquaintances; for it seems that this unmarried lady saw an extraordinary number of her acquaintances led to the altar. In recording these unions she notes that the number of marriages between the ages of 14 and 40 were as follows:—32 at 13 and 35; 104 at 16 and 17, 219 at 18 and 19, 230 at 20 and 21, 105 at 22 and 23, 62 for the next two years, 60 the two years after these, 45 at 28 and 29, 18 at 30 and 31, 11 the two following years, eight at 34 and 35, four at 36 and 37, while only a took place in the last two years. From this it would seem that an American young lady is on the flood tide of matrimony between 18 and 21; at 23 she is no better off than at 16; and once she has reached her 26th summer her chances of a Benedictine have fallen considerably.

COLONEL MOSBY, United States Consul, charged two seamen of the German ship *Theodor Ritter*, named Frederick Edmonds and John Newman, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, with disorderly conduct at the consulate yesterday. Colonel Mosby, upon returning to the consulate last night, was told something by his "boy" which induced him to go along a passage leading to his private room. In the back verandah, or a box close to the pantry, the Colonel found Edmonds lying fast asleep and apparently drunk. He sent for a constable to remove the intruder, and while waiting for his arrival, he was told something by another "boy" which caused him to examine his private chair outside the house, in the interior of which he found Newman collared, also asleep and drunk. The police took both prisoners into custody. From the explanation given at the Police Court by Newman, it appears that their only reason for going to the consulate was to get change for a *gros note*, but it seems the firewater they had imbibed overpowered them, and sent them to sleep where the Colonel found them. A fine of \$1 each, or two days' imprisonment, was imposed. The *gros note* came in handy to liquidate.

IT is rumoured, on what authority we know not, that Governor Bowen intends to have the list of Justices of the Peace carefully revised before final steps are taken for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council. The object, we understand, is to increase the number of the "great unpaid," so that the Bench may be made to thoroughly represent all classes of the community. This would seem to be a step in the right direction.

IT is rarely we agree with the *Daily Press* on matters political, but we can, certainly, endorse our contemporary's opinion that His Excellency would do wisely to add a fair proportion of Chinese names to the list. There appears no sound reason why there should be only two Chinese gentlemen holding commissions as Justices of the Peace, especially as a very large proportion of the members represent other nationalities. We are very glad

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

17 NOV 83  
SUPREME COURT  
17 NOV 83  
17 NOV 83  
17 NOV 83

No. 563.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING  
NEW GOODS.

FENDERS and Fire-irons,  
New Fire-guards and Coal Vases,  
Kerosine Cooking Stoves,  
Hink's "Duplex" Table Lamps in new designs,  
New Folding Lamp Shades,  
Linen "Dagmar" Shades,  
"Sarotoga" Trunks and Ladies' Dress Trunks,  
Travelling Bags and Hold-alls,  
Despatch Boxes and Portfolios,  
New "Slider" Playing Cards,  
"Moguls" and "Squeezers," Call Bells,  
Scrap Books, New Office Sundries,  
Christmas Cards in New Price Designs,  
Men's and Name Cards,  
Porcelain Menu Tablets,  
Artists' Materials and new Canvases,  
Air Beds and Cushions, New Cutlery,  
Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colours,  
Ellwood's Felt-Caps on Corks,  
Cricketing Caps and "Tam-o'-Shanter" Caps,  
Tennis Sets, Tennis Bats, Tennis Balls,  
Cricket Bats, Balls and Stumps,  
Guns and Sportsmen's Sundries,  
Cope's Tobaccos, Fresh Golden Cloud,  
Fresh Birdseye and Mixtures,  
Manilla and Penang Cigars,  
New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches,  
Curry Combs and Brushes,  
Saddles and Saddle-cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....Tls. 968,235.56  
March, 1883.....

DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. M. MAYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | C. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
MESSRS. PARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed  
among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE!

THE LOFTUS TROUPE!!

NOTICE.

THE Repertoire of the above Company is  
now on view at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH'S. It contains—Eighteen Pieces, from  
which intending Subscribers are respectfully re-  
quested to select the Twelve they wish to see  
performed, the Management to be guided by the  
majority, in order to give satisfaction.

THE PERFORMANCES

will commence about

THE 22ND OF THIS MONTH, NOVEMBER,  
with

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S WORLD-FAMED  
PIRATES OF PENZANCE!

PIRATES OF PENZANCE!!

BARTLEY O'BRIEN,

Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [83]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

### To be Let.

#### TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE," near to the  
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, con-  
taining Four Rooms and Large Dining Room,  
Servants' Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and  
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk  
of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

#### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us,  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [667]

### APARTMENTS TO LET, IN ELGIN TERRACE.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED  
ON  
MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to

X. Y. Z.  
At the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [818]

#### TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA," Polfolum, Furnished  
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
Apply to

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [818]

#### TO LET.

"D. K. GRIFFITH,"  
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
SARATOGA ARCADE,  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the CIVIC HALL).

For Particulars, apply to the Managing Director,  
Mr. E. CHARLES,  
SODA WATER FACTORY,  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
in every description of Aerated Waters with  
the greatest promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

I S C U A R A N T E E D.

Consumers are invited to these carefully  
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [784]

## Intimations.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION," No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-i-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the fragrant weed." Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

## KELLY & WALSH'S SELECTED LIST OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.

KRAHE'S English Synonyms.

Rogers' Thesaurus of English Words.

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrases and Fable.

Bartlett's Shakespeare Phrase Book.

Every Man his own Lawyer.

Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book.

Companion.

Anderson's Mercantile Letters.

Scott's Shipowner's Telegraph Code, with

Supplement.

Wetmore's Commercial Telegraph Code, specially adapted for the China Trade.

Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Tate's Modern Cambist.

Collin's History, Laws and Practice of Banking.

Money on Tea Cultivation.

Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables and Data for Mechanical Engineers.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1883 Edition.

Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols. Imp. 8vo.

Chamber's Etymological Dictionary.

Routledge's Desk Dictionary, (a tiny, but very

complete volume, portable enough for the

waistcoat pocket.)

JUST LANDED:

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.

Specially Manufactured for the Climate—We offer these Instruments for the same prices at

which they are sold in America. Illustrated Price Lists on application.

KELLY & WALSH—SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1883. [560]

## W. BREWER.

HAS LATELY RECEIVED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

OLD JUDGE TOBACCO.

AMERICAN and RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE and CIGAR CASES in great variety.

THE SMOKERS SET in Brass.

GROTESQUE BRASS ASH TRAYS.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES for Promenade Photographs.

EASEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in great variety and at all Prices.

POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES and BLOTTERS in all kinds of Leathers.

A Quantity of NOVELTIES in PLUSH and BRASS GOODS.

NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [784]

## EX S.S. "IRAOUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

RE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,

DRESS MATERIALS

AND

OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO

A NEW DELIVERY OF

FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33 QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

## SAYLE & CO.'S SHOW-ROOMS

NOW SHOWING EX S.S. "GLENEAGLES."

FIRST DELIVERY OF CHRISTMAS TOYS.

WRITING CASES, WORK BOXES,

PLUSH FRAMES, JEWEL CASES,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all colours and sizes.

FUR LINED KID GLOVES.

DRIVING GLOVES.

CLOTH GLOVES and MITTS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, suitable for the present Season.

FURS & FUR TRIMMINGS in great variety.

TO ARRIVE EX S.S. "GLENEAGLES."

SPECIALTIES IN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,